

THE PACIFIC  
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## AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

The *Hawaiian* has revived a stupid charge against Mr. Gibson, and revived it in a most malignant manner. It had apparently fallen into oblivion like so many other of the unfounded charges against Ministers which the Opposition papers are so fond of putting forth. But it is rashly brought forward again in the following terms: "There were two men shot to death and a third wounded in this Kingdom. Of mere ignorance of his duty the charitable may say, of something very like complicity in the events which led to this homicide, this amateur Attorney-General refuses to follow up the case, and the criminal is provided with a passport and leaves the Kingdom untired, though with blood on his hands." The case referred to is that of Charles Caspar, and the circumstances are too well known to our readers to need repetition here. We have always regretted, not merely that Caspar was not tried, but that he was not convicted and punished for manslaughter. Great as the provocation was to which Caspar was subjected, if the Hilo tragedy had occurred anywhere within British dominions, such would most probably have been his fate as a recompense for the reckless use of firearms. That he would have been acquitted by any jury here or in America, we know, because we have personally canvassed the case with some scores of individuals, and have in every instance found them take the opposite view of it to our own.

But even had public sentiment about the carrying and using of firearms been different, it would be impossible justly to address one word of censure to Mr. Gibson for the part he played in this affair. There were two separate homicides. One of them was actually finally disposed of before Mr. Gibson assumed the office of Attorney-General *ad interim*. In proof of this we offer the following extract from a letter dated Hilo, May 14th, 1883, addressed by Mr. Whiting to the then Attorney-General, Hon. Edward Preston, which we have been permitted to copy: "In the case against Charles Caspar, for manslaughter, in killing A. S. McCullum, I refused to present an indictment, as there was no evidence prepared to carry the case to trial, and also as Mr. Justice Austin, presiding at the term, upon reading the statement of the chief witness, Mr. White, decided that if his testimony were given to the jury, the case would not be allowed by him to go to the jury. I however had Mr. Caspar committed by the Police Judge of Hilo to the Supreme Court at Honolulu, July term, on charge of manslaughter in killing Hugh Tennant." In Honolulu the whole matter was reconsidered, and the evidence collated, Mr. Whiting consulting on the matter with their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Austin. The result was that he addressed the following recommendation to Mr. Gibson: "Sir—In regard to the case of the King vs. Charles Caspar for the killing of Hugh Tennant on the 19th day of April, 1883, said Caspar now being held under commitment of the Police Justice of Hilo, Hawaii, to the July term of the Supreme Court at Honolulu on a charge of manslaughter, I have, at your request, fully investigated the evidence for prosecution as well also the evidence or statement of Caspar, and I have come to the conclusion, without doubt, that upon the evidence now before me, the jury would immediately acquit said Caspar, and that the prosecution cannot hope for a conviction even on a charge of manslaughter in the third degree, and that a plea of justifiable homicide would be sustained. I therefore recommend that the said Caspar be discharged under the provisions of Chapter 40, section 5, of the Laws of 1876." After reading this, what course could Mr. Gibson take other than that he pursued?

Is the *Hawaiian* prepared to return to the charge, or will it eat its own words? Will it accuse the

Judges of our Supreme Court and the Deputy Attorney-General of a "shameful refusal of justice," and tell us that through their decision "the country ran a very serious risk" of foreign intervention? No, the *Hawaiian* will not do this. Everything is changed as soon as it is shown that Mr. Gibson cannot be held responsible. What other people do must be treated with respect, but Gibson can do nothing right. Bah! We are sick of hearing this sort of thing called "politics." Perennial misrepresentation and mean insinuation seems to be the whole sum and substance of the policy of the Opposition journals. As fast as one lie is proved to be what it is, another is invented. The *Hawaiian* will eat its leak with perfect self-satisfaction—the end it aimed at has after all been gained—the chance of a little vituperation of Gibson.

## THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

It is not solely those countries which, like Hawaii, are greatly dependent on the state of the sugar market, which are under pressure at the present time. From all parts of the world some complaints of low prices for staple productions, of slack demand for manufactured articles, of want of work for operatives, of financial stringency, contraction of credit, and general distrust as to the future.

If any one country could possibly escape the operation of these periodical depressions, the United States of America ought to be that one. Year by year people and capital from the old world are pouring into the States and Territories of the Union, and in that wide domain there is room for all, and in its undeveloped resources the means of making a living, and of acquiring wealth appear to be present and available for many more millions than are counted in the annual increase of the population. The United States, however, do not escape the fate of older countries. Casting their shadow before them in the earlier part of the year, the bad times seem to have come upon the States in earnest. From the mercantile journals of the larger cities we glean that in most departments of business hope of anything like an ordinary fall trade has been abandoned, and people are consoling themselves with the hope of better things next spring, though on what grounds does not appear. From a San Francisco journal we cull this gloomy picture of affairs:—"With occasional exceptions, the condition of business in the various lines is bad. There have seldom been more men out of work, and there never were more of the great productive industries of the country being carried on at a loss. The situation has altered greatly for the worse since Blaine wrote his letter of acceptance, for since that time the record has been a continuous one of strikes, reduction of wages and the closing of shops, factories and collieries." The reference to Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance shows how rapidly this trade depression has intensified during the last two or three months. Though there appears to be a tendency among the Democratic papers to exaggerate in their references to the state of affairs so as to make a handle of it against the opposite party, whose chosen leader spoke with enthusiasm of the "magnificent prosperity" which "Republican rule" had given to the country, we do not find that the journals which support Blaine make any attempt to hide a fact which is, indeed, too palpable and all pervading to be ignored.

The reports from the older countries are very similar to those from the manufacturing districts of the United States. Those from the countries whose mainstay is the production of food or of the raw materials used in manufactures are in all cases very similar to those from the wheat-growing regions of the States. Serious as the state of the sugar market is for us, this country seems to have been touched lightly as yet compared with many others. The price of wheat which is lower in that central market of the world, London, than ever was known before, has created widespread consternation in very many quarters of the world.

Though these fluctuations in trade sometimes local, sometimes worldwide in their influence, appear to be unavoidable and sure to recur from time to time everywhere, there is also

one persistent element which has been at work for at least a quarter of a century in the reduction of the money value of the products of human industry. The production of gold does not keep pace with the demand for it. Hence from year to year its value in relation to other commodities is enhanced. That this is the fact there seems to be no doubt, and it also appears certain that the process of enhancement must go on still further unless the relations of supply and demand for gold can be more closely adjusted either by new discoveries of the precious metal or by a reduction in the demand. When therefore we compare present prices of an article with those prevailing at any former period we must keep in view the changed position of the standard by which we measure. If wheat which touched in 1851 so low a figure as 35s. 6d. per quarter in London is averaged there now at 35s. 1d., it does not follow that it is of less value in 1884 than in 1851, as compared with other products of the soil and of man's industry. The purchasing power of an ounce of gold is greater now than in 1851 as against every description of material and every class of labor.

## SUPREME COURT—OCTOBER TERM 1884.

Associate Justice McCully on the Bench.

MONDAY, October 13th.

Deputy Attorney-General Whiting as prosecutor.

The following were the proceedings before a mixed jury:

Rex vs. Ah Lee, assault and battery. On appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu. Mr. John Russell appeared for the defendant. This is a case where the defendant was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment to hard labor, and required to give a bond of \$50 to keep the peace for one year, so far as the complaint is concerned. The defendant pleaded guilty, and after argument by counsel for mitigation of punishment, the Court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs, which were immediately paid.

Rex vs. Arsenio Joi, charged with selling liquor without a license. On appeal from the Police Court of Honolulu. Mr. John Russell for defendant. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Rex vs. Ah Lum, charged with having opium in his possession. On appeal from the Honolulu Police Court. Mr. John Russell for defendant. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The cases set down for to-day are as follows:

Rex vs. J. B. Grant, aggravated assault. Mr. C. H. Ashford for the defendant.

Rex vs. Yam Look, larceny. Mr. John Russell for the defendant.

Rex vs. Fook In, opium in possession. Mr. John Russell for the defendant.

## Police Court.

BEFORE POLICE-JUSTICE BICKERTON.

MONDAY, Oct. 13, 1884.

Kalaaukapa, Kawika, Moanalua, Kekahina, Kauli, G. Muier, Joe Nailaa, W. Harrington, C. McLeod, Lupena, and C. Bailey, arrested on a charge of drunkenness, each forfeited \$6 bail by not appearing in Court; and Kalau, Panna, Kanana, John Wilson, were each fined \$6 for being guilty of the same charge.

T. Dawson and McKechnie, J. Dayley and James Ferron, were arrested on a charge of indulging in an affray, all forfeited their bail with the exception of McKechnie, who pleaded not guilty, and will have his trial to-day.

J. Costa, who assaulted a Chinaman named Ah Yon, forfeited his bail of \$15.

F. Bindt, arrested on a charge of being a gross cheat, and obtaining \$100 from one Assian at the Island of Kauai, on the 29th of August last, under false pretences, will have his trial on the 20th instant.

Thomas Mullen, arrested for disturbing the peace, failed to appear, and forfeited his bail of \$10.

## More Photographic Views.

Messrs. Wm. N. Tuttle, of Australia, and Wm. T. Lee, of San Francisco, are sojourning temporarily in the city. Mr. Tuttle is the proprietor of three of the most extensive photographing establishments in the Colonies and has gained the reputation of procuring some of the best productions in that art. Mr. Lee has had extensive experience in the same line in Nevada, California, and elsewhere. These gentlemen propose to take photographic views of all the notable places on the islands that have escaped the camera obscura of the indomitable Honolulu artist, James Williams. Mr. Tuttle acknowledges the excellence of Mr. Williams' photographic views, and will take a large quantity of them with those that he may personally secure in addition, back with him to the Colonies, where they will be generally distributed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## The New Hack Lights.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to enter an earnest protest against an innovation, that I consider as positively dangerous, to perhaps life itself. The innovation, I refer to, is the insane idea (I don't know where it originated) of covering the outside glass front of Express lamps with tin, in which is cut the number of the express. If this is done, hardly any light will escape through the cut letters, certainly not enough to show up bad places in the roads, holes or obstructions of any kind, and two carriages passing each other could easily come into collision, if sufficient light is not thrown outward upon each side of the road. I can see the desirability of the hack inspector, and also of the public in general knowing the number of the carriage in which they ride, but the knowledge so gained does not compensate for the destruction of the light. Tin is opaque, and so is the brain that originated this new idea. Of two evils choose the lesser, and by all means let us have all the light that it is possible to obtain from carriage lamps without totally obscuring it by a sheet of tin.

Yours truly,

Jehu.

## More Hack Lights.

MR. EDITOR—I was amused by "Jehu's" protest against covering the outside of the lamps on hacks with tin on which is the number of the hack.

I wonder where he drove before he came here?

He certainly never saw a stage coach in California, and my reasons for this assertion are these:

The stage drivers there, almost to a man, cover the outside of their lights, first, to prevent blinding the passengers and themselves when getting in or out. Second, as they do not want to see bad places in the road after they have passed them, but before, hence they put broken pieces of looking glass in the back part of their side lamps, and close the sides, thus throwing all the light ahead of the vehicle. They also put bull's-eye lanterns on the collars of the leaders for the same reason. They want all the light ahead, not on the sides.

The first line of coaches from San Francisco, the old "Overland," sent to Paris for lamps, and had them placed under the foot-board, as one can see on the Punahou bus. Nothing could be found in the United States at that time of the proper kind. Let Jehu cover the outside of his lamps, and I will venture to say he will acknowledge his mistake, besides he will find he can drive closer to a vehicle he meets with the side light dimmed than in the full glare.

LIGHT.

## A Comparison of Ministers.

HONOLULU, Oct. 13, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The Opposition papers seemed very much worried because His Excellency W. M. Gibson holds several offices at the same time. Is it any worse for him to do so than it was for the Hon. H. A. P. Carter, who filled several offices for a year, and still not a word was said about it by the present Opposition, because he was one of them, and belonged to their crowd?

Do these pretenders of Justice think that the people have forgotten all about the actions of their pets while in office? If so, they are much mistaken, as this is one of the reasons why they are not trusted or believed in their great protestations for reform.

The people have not forgotten how Mr. Carter quarantined the steamers from California—letting the cabin passengers walk ashore and mingle with the people here, while the poor steerage passengers were placed on the reef in quarantine. And another thing that will always be fresh in our memories is the careless manner in which the poor kanakas were treated when they had the smallpox, while the wealthy were allowed to stay at home. Should any of the Opposition have forgotten the childish manner in which Mr. Carter handled the whole of that scourge from its careless introduction to its terrible close, let them take a ride over to the Quarantine grounds and view the 500 graves, and then search its records and see how many dollars it cost besides, and yet not a word of complaint from the pious and Christian Opposition was heard. And compare the actions of Mr. Gibson with regard to the last attempt to bring smallpox here—not one case on shore. What a howl of indignation was heard from our Christian Opposition, who tried with all their might to put obstacles in Mr. Gibson's way. If the Captain of the Madras had been truthful, there would have been no trouble; but the disease was kept out of the country. While in the case of Mr. Carter it was allowed ashore, and still we hear nothing from the Opposition of the "Carter smallpox muddle," that cost the country hundreds of lives, and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When we look over the statistics of leprosy, we find that Mr. Gibson has actually accomplished more than all previous Ad-

ministrations; that he has been able to do so much is proof of the incapacity of all former Administrations.

Viewing the actions of the Opposition from a non-partisan standpoint, one would suppose that they would be well-pleased with any disaster that may befall the country, if by it they could only get into power.

"Whatsoever ye ask in faith, believing, ye shall receive."

"He that prayeth in secret shall be rewarded openly."

I fear that, as money-changers, the Christian Opposition have forgotten "The Way," and so I point it out.

NOTA BENA.

## His Majesty's Birthday Anniversary

The birthday of His Majesty the King falling on Sunday, the 16th day of November, the celebration of that anniversary will take place on Monday, the 17th of November. All public offices will be closed, and all ceremonies and amusements in honor of that event will take place on that day.

## The New Boat Club House.

The Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club House is fast approaching completion. The exterior of the building is framed of corrugated iron, and presents a rather unique appearance. The interior will be substantially finished in a neat if not gaudy style. Mr. W. T. Rhoads is the building contractor.

## The Mariposa's Passengers.

The following is a list of the passengers to date by the steamship Mariposa, which leaves to-morrow for San Francisco:—

Mrs. J. E. Ward, Rev. T. H. Rouse and wife, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. E. O. Hall, Oscar White, Ed. Jones, C. S. Mason, wife and child, B. M. Young, David Craig, Dan Lyons, R. J. Williams, Miss Mary Forde, Mrs. J. H. Smith, C. E. Williams, and E. A. Williams.

## Another Departure of Immigrants.

Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., on Friday morning, shipped by the steamer James Makee, ten of the Portuguese immigrant families, numbering forty persons, men, women, and children, to the Makee Sugar Plantation; and fifteen families, numbering seventy persons, to the Kilauea Plantation, on the Island of Kauai. Whole number shipped 110.

## A Royal Guardianship.

Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani has been granted letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of H. R. H. Prince Edward Aliiela Kalaiahonui, H. R. H. Prince Iona Kuliio Kalamianale and H. R. H. David Kawanakoa, children of her late R. H. Princess Mary Kinoke Kekaulike. The children are residents of the Kingdom, except David Kawanakoa, who is traveling abroad.

## Anti-Rheumatic Limbs.

Charles Hall, who some time ago had both his legs injured by the rollers of the mill at the Paukaa Plantation, and submitted to the amputation process, received a pair of artificial legs by the steamer Mariposa, which step right off like natural ones. Mr. Hall is not afraid of being afflicted with rheumatism in those legs, and is grateful to friends who so generously contributed towards the purchase of so faultless a style of limbs for himself.

## A Great Sacrifice Sale.

On Friday Messrs. Lyons & Levey, the auctioneers, sold at public auction all the surplus stores brought here by the Portuguese immigration steamer *Bordeaux*, by order of Messrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane & Co., the consignees. The articles sold embraced nearly everything to be found in a regular grocery store, and were sufficient in quantity to stock one. The goods were sold at remarkably low prices. The most important feature of the sale was the disposal of a large quantity of iron tanks—50 400 gallon and 42 200-gallon iron tanks. The large sizes were sold for \$21 each and the smaller ones at \$15 each. Several lots of timber were sold at an extremely low price, in fact nearly being given away. They fetched, respectively, \$5, \$36, \$12, \$14, \$17, \$17.

## Kapa Honi.

About noon Friday a telephone message was received at the Police Station from the residence of the Hon. J. I. Dowsett, that two men had been fighting on the adjoining premises and that one was believed to be bleeding to death. Capt. Tell accompanied by Dr. Carpenter, repaired to the scene as soon as an express could take them, when they ascertained that a difficulty of some kind had occurred between Kapa Honi and his son, during which the old man, who was under the influence of liquor, fell over on the ground in a state of stupor. He was restored to consciousness, and an examination showed that he had escaped any injuries from his fall. Kapa Honi's wife died Thursday night, and his friends and relatives had been making him visits of condolence that day.